NO WAR IS WANTED,

The German Government Will Try to Avoid All Trouble in Samoa Unless

AMERICA IS UNREASONABLE.

The Right to Punish Mataafa is Still Insisted Upon, However.

EFFECT OF THE TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

Bismarck Believes That Boulanger Will Eventually Assume the Reins of Power-Socialists Are Making Trouble for the Berlin Authorities-Big Guns to Use in Civilizing Africa-The New Cabinet Jesues un Address to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies-A Prespect for Ronst Missionary in Zanzibar.

At a diplomatic dinner Prince Bismarck expressed the wish to avoid all colonial troubles. He said that imprudent consuls had violated their instructions, and that they did not know how to treat natives. The idea of annexing Samoa is treated with ridicule, but it is asserted that Matsafa must be punished. The Emperor is bothered by ear trouble once more. The new French Cabinet has issued an address.

[COPYRIGHTED, 1888, BY THE NEW YORK ASSOCI-BERLIN, February 23.—Diplomatic and

ministerial dinners are now the order of the day, and are eagerly discussed as affording indications of personal and international relations. Prince Bismarck yesterday gave a dinner to the members of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, and during the serving of coffee complained of the heavy labors created for him by what he termed the "So eatled Colonies."

He as erted the blame for no small portion of his difficulties to the action of col-onial officials, who, he said, frequently acted without a requisite knowledge of the circumstances, and especially did not know how to treat natives. It was impossible, the Chancellor said, to allow the rival disputes to introduce any discordant element in Germany's relations with the great friendly powers, as the slightest disturbance of the harmony prevailing between the Imperial Government and foreign States might have most prejudicial effects upon German commercial and business relations.

BISMARCK ANNOYED. Bismarck is said to have been greatly annoyed at the Consul's proposals to annex Samoa, and the Vossiciche Zeitung's question as to what would be thought of a Consul who telegraphed a proposal to annex Zurche or Luxemburg is believed to be

identical with the opinion or the Chan-In explanation of the reported ordering of a German squadron to Samoa the National Zeitung observes that the impending punishment of Mutaaia will have no effect upon Germany's relations with England and America, the right of Germany to intervene in the matter not being contested in any quarter. The report must, however, be reeived with reserve. The squadron is provisioned for Port Said in order, probably

to be in readiness to proceed to East Africa or to wait the development of affairs. It may at least be assumed that the quadron will only go to Samoa in the event of the American Government proving exacting and unreasonable. Prince Bismarck's desire to avoid colonial troubles is due in large measure to the uncertainty of Euro pean politics, especially those of France The Tirard Cabinet is regarded as simply

short respite before the inevitable struggle A CRISIS EXPECTED.

The North German Gazette and other 'leading German papers predict its over-throw within a few weeks, and the apprehension existing in the financial world is re vealed in the expression by the National Zeitung of the hope that the Paris exhibition will be the first consideration, so that no new crisis will occur until after the general elections. Prince Bismarck's opinion, that the crisis will result in the accession t power o: General Boulanger, is well known and there are few persons who do not regard his triumph as a near probability. The dinner of the French Embassy has

been fixed or April 6. It is stated that both the Emperor and Empress will be among the guests. All the Ministers and Chies of the Military and Civil Cabinets have been invited to be present at the dinner to be given by Prince Bismarck on Monday to meet the Emperor. The event is much commented on, as intended to dispel the idea that a divergence of views exists between the Emperor and the Chancellor. The rumor that Prince Bismarck had advised the Emperor to replace Count Von Walderze as Aid de Camp by another officer

is declared to be entirely without founda-

UNDER THE WEATHER.

The Emperor is far from being free from painful earaches. The recent changes in the weather have given him much trouble. He is obliged sometimes to have recourse to morphia in order to obtain a tew hours of sleep. This makes no difference, however, in his activity. He will honor by presence Count von Schellendorf's farewell finner as Minister of War, on the 27th inst. It is now concluded that General Stahan will succeed Count von Schellendorf General Wittich replacing General Stahan in command of the Second Division of the Infantry of the Guard, and Count Wedel succeeding to the Adjutant Generalship.

The Peters Emin relief expedition will

consist of 100 Somali soldiers and 500 carriers, who are now being engaged at Zanzi-bar and along the coast. The force will be bar and along the coast. The force will be well organized and led by eight Germans Several young German officers in search of African adventure have obtained the Emperor's permission to accompany the ex-

The armory of the expedition includes Winchester, muzzle-loading Remington and Snider rifles for the natives, and specially designed elephant rifles for the sporting members. The success of the venture is much doubted here. Even if the expedi-tion penetrates far beyond the coast, it is not expected that it will ever reach

ACTIVE SOCIALISTS. The police find the utmost difficulty in preventing the entry into the country of Socialist literature printed abroad. During the past week numerous domiciliary searches have been made upon chiefs of the Socialist quantities of pamphlets ready for distribu-tion, intended to influence voters in favor of

the Socialist propaganda.

The rumors of trouble on the Afghan frontier temporarily depressed the Bourse, but the firm attitude of the French finan-ciers redeemed the situation. The efforts of the Berlin banks to obtain the Italian loan, though very persistent, failed of effect, and French intriguers are accused of additionally pushing up Russian securities and try-

ing to frustrate every operation which Italy attempts with German and English firms. An anti slavery society is being formed in Alsace-Lorraine under the Presidency of Deputy Guerder. The first meeting, it is expected, will be held in April.

AN APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM.

The New French Cabinet Makes an Outlin of Its Policy. Paris, February 23.—The ministerial

declaration was read in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to-day. It says: In response to the President's appeal we have not hid from ourselves the difficulties of the hour, and we are sustained by the thought that you will not refuse to co-operate with men presenting themselves to you determined to presenting themselves to you determined to accomplish the duty required by the situation. Our great tasks will be to secure the adoption of the budget of 1890, and to assure by a broad, tolerant and wise policy the success of the exhibition which will show in industrious and pacific France all people's industry and work.

We hope you will satisfactorily conclude other important measures, such as the military laws, the discussion of which has commenced. We consider that the Government's principal duty is to prepare for all Republicans, and all Frenchmen loving order and liberty, a ground for common energetic and decisive action with the view to defend and strengthen the rule of peace, justice and progress, which France, in founding the republic, desired to give itself. The success of our policy desired to give itself. The success of our policy depends upon our firmnesses and vigitance, on which you may rely.

While deciding to cover with our responsibili-

While deciding to cover with our responsibility, officials devoted to their duties we shall ity, officials devoted to their duties we shall severely judge faults and short comings. We consider it our imperative duty to resolutely take all the manufacture. take all the measures necessary to maintain or der and respect for the Republic, b counteracting or, if necessary repressing fac

A GERMAN BLUFF To Make the United States Back Down is the Samonn Affair.

TRY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. BERLIN, February 23,-It may interest Americans to know that the movement of German ships in the direction of Samoa is universally looked upon by Englishmen as intended to frighten America into giving rules, and reform principles to all places not rules, and reform principles to all places not included in the law. He claimed that the looked forward to with some anxiety.

The announcement at the War Office that
the United States will send two military attaches over here with the next Minister is also exciting interest, and, of course, no dif-ficulty is found in showing that this is indicative of a desire to get ready to meet Bismarck at his own game.

ITALY'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

It Will Require 40,000,000 France

Make it Effective. ROME, February 23 .- At a sitting of the Budget Committee to-day Signor Ricotti, late Minister of War, declared that if Italy desired to maintain her military strength it would be necessary to increase the War Budget by 40,000,000 francs. If the country were unable to bear the expense it would be better to be content with ten army corps instead of 12, and to effect a better organiza

The speech caused a sensation. It is beieved in parliamentary circles that the op-ponents of Prime Minister Crispi will adhere to Signor Ricotti's views.

THEIR FATE IN DOUBT.

Fears for the Safety of the Missionaries

Captured by Insurgents. ZANZIBAR, February 23 .- Much anxiety is selt here regarding the fate of the missionaries who were recently captured by the insurgents. No news has been received from hem since they were taken prisoners. The British steamer Cutch has arrived here. She has been engaged as a tender to the

German squadron.

The flag captain of the German fleet is in oor health, and has started for Germany on sick leave. A strict surveillance of the Zanzibar and Pemba waters will shortly be

Henry George in England. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1 LONDON, February 23 .- Henry George

will have a great reception when he visits this country this spring. A number of meetings have been arranged at which he will speak, and an influential committee is devoting itself to making him a campaign The Czar to Visit Berlin.

PRY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.1

BERLIN, February 23 .- It is believed Berlin in March. The Empress, though not suffering so severely from the shock of the Borkidia disaster, will probably not be well enough to accompany her husband. Stevens Has Arrived at Zanzibar.

ZANZIBAR, February 23 .- Mr. Sievens who is going on a tour into the interior of Africa in the interests of the New York

An Heir to a Throne Insane.

BERLIN, February 23 .- Prince Rupert, the eldest son of Prince Ludwig, of Bavaria, the heir to the Bavarian throne, is insane

THE SONS OF VETERANS UNITE. Compromise Effected Between the Rival

Camp and Post Systems.

CHICAGO, February 23 .- The consolidation of the rival post system and camp system of the Sons of Veterans was completed here to-day. It was done at a conference between Colonel A. L. Conger, of Obio; Corporal Tanner, of New York; General Thomas Bennett, of Indiana; Colonel John Burst, of Illinois, and Colonel George M. Devlin, of Michigan, representing the Grand Army of the Republic; George Marks, of Brooklyn, Commander in Chief of the post system, and G. B. Abbott, of Chicago, Commander in Chief of the camp

bitrators In the harmonizing or compromise of the differences between the two opposing junior organizations, it was decided the new ody shall be known as the camp system, shall use the fraternal title "comrad place of "brother," and that the titles of officers shall conform to the usage of the Grand Army of Republic, except that camps may organize a Trill corps, which, when armed and equipped, may employ strict military titles. The other details are left to the two com-

system. The Grand Army men acted as ar-

manders in chief of the consolidating bodies, excepting that it is provided the members' hip badge and charter of the camp system shall be used, and the insignis and rank of the post system.

THE PRICE OF HIS LIBERTY. Oscar Neebe Promises to Reveal the

Secrets of the Anarchists. CHICAGO, February 23 .- Louis W. H. Neebe returned from Joliet to-day, where he went to call on his brother Oscar, the Anarchist. Prior to going, Mr. Neebe had a talk with Judge Gary, who presided at the Anarchist trial, on the subject of a peti-

tion for the prisoner's pardon. him a full statement regarding the forma-tion, workings and plans of the Anarchistic groups, including the Lehr and W. Verein, how he became marshal of armed body marching on the Board of Trade; how he lost or injured his fingers in experiments with dynamite; what steps others took in the consummation of their proposed social revolu-tions; when he exposed all the plans and schemes of the defense during the progress of the trial, and then expressed regret and contrition, then the Judge would be in a position to say what he

A statement of the requirements was laid before Oscar, and he agreed to fulfill them.

The prison authorities have furnished him pen, ink and paper or this purpose, and the statement is probably being written

would do on the question of signing a peti-

Alderman Succop, of the Southside, performed the ceremony last night that made Edward Graudle and Anna Paslove man

FAITH IN HARRISON.

Civil Service Reformers Say He is a Keepe of Promises—They Also Think Cleveland Did Well Under the Circumstances.

BALTIMORE, February 23 .- One of the largest gatherings of civil service reformers ever held met to-day in this city under the auspices of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland, whose organization sent a call for the conference in December last. George William Curtis, President of the National Association, sent a letter of regret at not being able to attend. At the afternoon session, which was presided over by Judge Foulk, of Indiana, resolutions were passed expressing the confidence of the association in President-elect Harrison and his professions of friendship for the princi-

ples of civil service reform.

In the evening Mr. Richard H. Dans, editor of the Civil Service Record, sought to show by statistics that the percentage of removals during President Cleveland's term of office has been greater than under any administration since 1860, but claimed that Mr. Cleveland was favorable to reform, and would live in history as one who made civil service reform a good second to party expediency. He believed that Mr. Cleveland saw the evils of the spoils system and tried to avoid them, but evidently considered the idea of civil service reformers as being too theoretical, and said that the friends of re-form would now be satisfied with the prog-ress that had been made had they not been led to expect so much at the beginning.

Judge W. D. Foulk quoted from the platform of the Republicans and from Mr. Harrison's letter of acceptance, argued from them that civil service reform would, under the Republican administration, be extended to all branches of public service within the fundamental promises of the Republican party had become accomplished facts, and from that record he believed that their promise in regard to civil service reform will be kept. In conclusion, he said: "As it is with the party, so it is with the President-elect. He is a keeper of promises, and we may feel sure that worthy men will fill the offices and that progress will be made in the cause of reform."

A DOUBLE SENTENCE. The Board of Pardons Thinks That Freyvogle and McClure Have Been Sufficlently Punished-The Prisoners Win the Equity Suit Entered Against

Them.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 HARRISBURG, February 23 .- In its reaons for recommending the extension of Executive clemency to William McClure and Frank Freyvogle, the Board of Pardons says that up to the time they were convicted of keeping a gambling house they were alleged to have been men of good character, which "proposition seems to be amply sustained by endorsement of the best citizens." Mention is also made of the fact that when the Department of Public Safety in Pittsburg, notified all gamblers to close their places, the defendants were out of the business in which they

had been engaged.

After quoting the language of the attorney for the prisoners, in which he says the court committed the grevious error of imposing a double sentence, the Board says: posing a double sentence, the Board says:

Whether this proposition of counsel be well grounded or not, circumstances connected with the case appear upon the record which would seem to justify the exercise of unusual severity in imposing the sentence upon these detendants. No prosecutions were attempted in other cases of precisely like character, the city authorities being content with the closing of these disreputable houses. A compliance with the order to close, absolved people of this character from further interference by the authorities. When prosecuted the defendants were not conducting a gambling house, but had quietly complied with the order of the Department of Public Safety. Under all the circumstances, therefore, and considering that these defendants were among the best in character among men of that class, the question presents tasif: Have they not been sufficiently punished, they having already served about six months of the sentence imposed on them?

posed on them? The reasons close thus: The board therefore being convinced that the unishment already suffered by the defendants sufficient under all the facts in the case, and believing that the best sentiment of Pittsburg is very largely in favor of the exercise of clemis very largely in layor of the exercise of clem-ency, and failing to observe any evidence ap-plying to these defendants that did not apply with equal force to others who received a sentence of only a few days—or at most a very few months—have decided to recommend them

FORTUNE FAVORS THEM. The Pardoned Gumblers' Equity Case, and

for the exercise of executive clemency.

Their Release. Henry A. Davis, E-q., master in the equity suit of C. G. Dixon against Freyvogle and McClure, to recover for large sums gambled away by Dixon's bookkeeper, Quinn, at their fare bank, filed his official report with the Prothonotary yesterday, dismissing the exceptions of counsel for plaintiff. They had failed to argue for or substantiate their exceptions to his finding

ruled the exceptions. This leaves his find-ing and report for the defendants, subject to the approval of the Court. It had been expected that Freyvogle and McClure, who had been serving a workhouse term of a year for gambling (independent of this equity case) would be released yesterday upon their recently granted pardon. But Governor Beaver did not get back from Washington to Harrisburg until last night,

within the time specified, and so he over-

and so the official order for their release can't arrive before to-morrow. ACTUALLY FRIGHTENED.

That Southsider Turns His White Cap Let-

ters Over to the Police. B. Crass, manager of the Singer Sewing

Machine Agency on the Southside, is coniderably exercised over the receipt of the "White Cap" letters which have been sent him. About two weeks ago he received one, notifying him to leave the city. Yesterday he received the following: PITTSBURG BRANCH WHITE CAPS, February 22, 1889.

February 22, 1889. \(^1\)
MR. CRASS—Having failed to comply with the notice sent you two weeks ago, you are hereby notified to leave the Southside immediately. If you fail this time you will certainly be dealt with according to the custom of the White Caps. By order of the

SUPPRIME COMMANDER. SUPREME COMMANDER.

The first letter was received on St. Valen tine's Day, and as it was not adorned by the skull and crossbones, Mr. Crass took the matter as a joke; but the letter received yesterday was ornamented with the skull and bones. Both letters were turned over the police, and an endeavor is being made o discover the author.

RAILEOAD TRAINS ABANDONED.

One of the Little Features of a Blizzard Late in Winter. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, 1

LOCKPORT, N.Y., February 23 .- A howling blizzard has prevailed throughout Western New York all day. The thermometer dropped below zero last night, and to-day the beavy gale, with fine was like sand, and fully snow, as heavy. It has drifted in some places from 10 to 15 feet deep. Trains are from 5 to 7 hours late. Passenger train No. 9 was stalled between Murray and Holley for three hours. Five engines pulled her out. The drifts were over the car windows. Several men started to walk to Murray, and suffered intensely from the cold. As fast as one was stuck in a drift the others would form a line and pull him out. Some hot drinks were sent over by the farmers, and the passenger

relieved. The wind has subsided and the trains are moving. The Rome, Watertown and Og-densburg has abandoned its western divisTHE THREE-MILL TAX

To Be Assessed on the Capital Stock of Manufacturing Concerns

MEETING WITH MUCH OPPOSITION.

Governor Beaver Wants to Break Patti-

son's Record on DECREASING THE DEBT OF THE STATE.

Many arguments are being produced for and against the proposed 3-mill tax on the capital stock of manufacturing corporations. The friends of the latter claim that the tax will militate against the prosperity of the State. Senator Rutan says the tax would not be necessary if the Governor was not trying to make a record as a debt-lifter. If the tax is not enforced the appropriations for charitable institutions will have to be greatly reduced or entirely canceled.

TFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] HARRISBURG, February 23 .- The question of a 3-mill tax on manufacturing corporations threatens to become the big one efore the present session of the Legislature. Between the equities of the case and the constitutional requirements the members are all at sea. They prefer not to lay this additional burden on a certain class of manufacturing institutions, but they want to frame a bill that will pass the ordeal of the Supreme Court's penetrating wisdom, should it ever get that far. Besides they realize that there are political consequences in a State like Pennsylvania that may be very unpleasant for aspiring gentlemen, ambitious to linger long in the public arena as politicians and statesmen.

The manufacturers who were here the other day did not forget to mention this feature of the case to the members they came in contact with, and made it apparent that the framers of the bill were not left out of their thoughts in the same connection. The ethics of such arguments may readily be called in question, but it is an undoubt-ed fact that their practical effect is likely to be greater than the other arguments that may be brought forward.

THE MANUFACTURER'S FRIEND. Of course no one anticipates that in the event of the Legislature deciding to tax manufacturing corporations the latter will throw the State into the hands of the Democracy. That might be a very heroic course, but it would be impolitic and directly in the line of a suicidal policy. The Republican party has been the especial friend and champion of the manu-facturer, and he has never been permitted to forget the fact when sinews of war have been needed. Neither has he, as a whole, neglected on very many occasions to make it understood that he is the friend of the Republican party. Each knows that it would be entirely too bad for friends to fall out over this matter, and so the manufacturer on his side probably intends to be under-stood as merely having a knife up his sleeve for the individual who deserts him in this extreme.

There are good arguments to be used on either side of the question. The gentlemen interested in manufacturing corporations say that a tax levied on them, and not on the individual manufacturer, handicaps them, and is in the line of a direct bonus to him, giving him a distinct and decided advantage over them. This is the disadvantage it places him under in his own State, and it also handicaps him in competition with the manufacturers of Ohio and New Jersey. MEETS WITH FAVOR.

Mr. Oliver's arguments, that the whole the courts to be recognized as facturing corporations. And the State officers say that the term, manufacturing corporations may be made to cover so much ground that "it is a difficult matter to tell now where the limit may be placed. A gas corporation manufactures gas, an electric light company manufactures electricity, if the parties financially interested are permitted to decide the matter, and a fruit preserving and pickling company, holding a charter, wants it understood that it, too, is engaged in manufacturing. The dividing line is becoming as indistinct and far away, say the State officials, that the only thing we can do is to wipe it out altogether and tax the stock of all corporations if we desire stability of the State revenues. The amount of revenue the State will gain now by taxing the stock of manufacturing corporations is \$500,000 and it is needed badly Unless we get it from this source we must get it from some other."

NEED MONEY.

Ex-Speaker Graham, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said to your correspondent recently: "It is true that the State needs the money that will come from this tax, and if the State does not get it from this source it will be necessary to find some new subject of taxation or incres tax on some subject already taxed. It is a very grave question in my mind, however, whether the State would not lose vasti; more than it would gain by levying the tax proposed. We see little towns everywhere paying a bonus of \$5,000, \$10,000 or \$20,000 to manu acturers to have them locate their works or factories in those especial locali ties, and it seems to me that what is a good thing for one of those towns must be a good thing for the State. In Western Pennsylvania we see towns over the line in the Ohio natural gas territory offering our own manu acturers great inducements in addition to the exemption from this tax. Would'nt the imposition of the tax be likely, then, to drive them over the line? Conditions very similar exist on the eastern border.

Hon. Henry Hall, of Mercer, who ably represented the rural sentiment of his sec-tion on the subject, thinks \$500,000 a year a very small sum for the manufacturing orporations to pay to the State. His co league, Hon. James Fruit, of Sharon, who epresents a manufacturing constituency, takes the opposite side of the question and ably champions the right of the manufac turing corporations to exemption.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL TAXATION.

The taxation of one manufacturer and the exemption of another he considers a species of legislation that certainly comes under the constitutional prohibition of inequality in taxation. Mr. Fruit does not think the fact that one is a chartered concern and the other not chartered should consideration of the subject at all. The corporation, he says, cannot buy more cheaply or sell its products for more money

therefore it is particularly unjust to place an especial weight upon its productive efforts. He doesn't think the Constitution contemplated anything so unjust.

The Allegheny county delegation will stand firmly against the tax, according to raports. All the members of it, however, have not been here this week to express Senator Rutan, who keeps a close watch on the sentiment of both branches of the

than can the private manufacturer, and

taken now on the exemption of manufactur-ing corporations from the capital tax, it would be carried by a large majority. Just to what extent sentiment may change is a matter on which the Senator does not like to hazard an opinion. "One powerful lever that will move the Legislature to vote for the tax," he said, "is the statement reported from the Governor that if the manufacturers are exempted the charitable institutions of the State must suffer. I have not talked with Governor

Legislature, said to-day that if a vote were

Beaver myself, but I am informed that this is the position he takes.

PAYING THE STATE DEBT. "The tax on manufacturing corporations would bring about \$500,000 into the State Treasury. This amount is badly needed, according to all accounts, and if it does not come in the charitable institutions, for which the State is in the habit of appropriating money, will have to try to get along without it. Our Allegheny county people won't like this. We have quite a number of good institutions for which the State appropriates money."

"Is there no other way, Senator, than by finding some new subject of taxation or increasing taxes on something already taxed that this necessary money can be raised?"

"I think myself that there is. The Constitution of the Con stitution only requires the State to pay \$250,-000 per year into the sinking fund to pay the State debt. There is no special need to provide for the debt any faster than the constitutional requirement. The money only accumulates in the State banks, be-cause the owners of bonds refuse to sell them even at a good premium. Our debt is only a small one, and no one is clamoring for its payment. We might stop providing for it so fast, and then we would have plenty of money for our charitable institu-tions. The Governor is anxious to make a better record than Pattison on the payment of the State debt."

"But can't the Legislature make a law

covering the point?"
"We might do it with a two-thirds ma-

WRECKED AND BURNED. Three Men Killed and Others Injured in a Railroad Accident-A Misplaced Switch and the Deadly Stove to Blame.

BANGOR, ME., February 23 .- A bad wreck occurred on a branch of the Maine Central road, near Boyd's, this morning. Mail Clerk Caleb Parmer, of Bangor, arrived here on the evening train from St Johns. He was on the mail car in the railroad accident and received some severe bruises. He tells the story of the accident

when the train reached Boyd's Mill, the scene of the accident, he was sitting on a table in the front of the car. When the shock came, the cars went over in a heap, rolling over several times. The train cou-sisted of engine, mail car, baggage car, Pullman, smoker and three passenger cars. The first five left the track, but the other three The first five left the track, butthe value kept on running upon a side track.

The mail car, baggage, Pullman, and smoker caught fire like a flash, being ensured within 15 minutes. The

tirely consumed within 15 minutes. The train had been running at full speed, and a misplaced switch caused the derailment. Palmer, with two other clerks, Mudgett and Campbell, were held like a vise by the timbers of the shattered car, the former with part of a letter rack over his legs, and Mudgett under the stove. Campbell's back was broken. The dense smoke from the burning cars and steam from the engine boiler hung

over the mail car.

All shouted for help. Mudgett cried to Palmer that he was being burned, and bade him goodby. Palmer thrust one arm up through an opening and was seen by Con-ductor Chase, who attempted to pull him out, but was unable to do so. Three others joined him and finally succeeded in removing him in a bruised condition. They were unable to reach Mudgett and Campbell before they burned to death. Harry Good-win, fireman, was killed, and Julius Angel, engineer, was cut severely, but none of the passengers were hurt. The injured were aken to Kingman, where their wants were attended to. All cars were equipped with Sewall heaters, but the fire caught from the stove used in the mail car.

SOME MONEY THERE YET. Portion of the Panama Canal Employer

Receive Their Pay. PANAMA, Feoruary 15 .- Much excite ment was occasioned on the 11th inst. among the canal company's employes when it became known that the company was about to pay off all those who ranked as State tax should be levied on corpora- classes, or in other words, held special tions having exclusive rights, is one that meets with much favor here, but under which they joined the company, or even some of these are now striving through their having been promoted for long Director-General Jacquier, stated that was only done after having perused the statements presented by a number of officers classes to the French consul, and a letter of

the consul on the subject, as also the report presented by the Chief of the Secriatariat and the Judical Department. The sum appropriated for the paying off of these men was \$480,000, of which \$150,000 was paid to employes on the line of the work, and of which M. Jacquier, Director General, received \$20,000. Both the action of the French consul in urging this extra ordinary proceeding upon M. Jacquier, and the latter's yielding thereto-more especially as he is so much a gainer thereby—have been very much criticised here.

THE ELOPERS IN TROUBLE. They Fail of Conviction Before an Alder

man, but Fall Out. John Schott and Elizabeth Ackerman. who have figured so prominently in the Southside elopement case, appeared before Alderman Hartman last evening for a hearing on a charge preferred against them by Henry Ackerman. The evidence was not sufficient to hold the defendants, and Alder-

man Hartman dismissed the case.

Mrs. Schott went home with her husband, but Mrs. Ackerman refused to go home with Mr. Ackerman. The case against Mrs. Ackerman for surety of the peace on oath Mrs. Schott was compromised. Dora Graff, Mrs. Ackerman's sister, has

made an information before Alderman Tate charging Mrs. Schott and Minnie Moore, Mr. Ackerman's sister, with disorderly conduct, alleging that, after the first suit was instituted, the desendants went to her house and raised a disturbance and abused her. A hearing will be held on Tuesday.

RUNNING FOR HIS HEALTH.

O'Donovan Rossa Hurt by Roosevelt's Re fusal of His Political Influence.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) BALTIMORE, February 23 .- At the con ference of civil service reformers this evening. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt said that when he was a candidate for the Mayoralty of New York City, he was approached by O'Donovan Rossa, who offered Mr. Roosevelt his influence in the election for \$250. When the offer was declined Mr. Rossa informed him that he had supposed Roosevelt was running to be elected inhealth, as Mr. Roosevelt had found to be the case.

THE CABINET SURELY COMPLETED. It Will Contain a Southern Man and Have Southern Policy.

OMAHA, NEB., February 23 .- Russell Harrison said in an interview here to-day, when asked what Thurston's chances were for a position in the Cabinet: In a position in the Cabinet:

I never talk on the subject of the Cabinet. That is my father's affair. I can tell you, however, that the Cabinet has been decided upon. It was difficult to select a Cabinet from so much good material, but it has been done. The South will be represented, and the Southern policy of the administration will be such as has been indicated by my father's letter to several Southern men on the subject.

Many people are under the impression that all Japanese goods are cheap. We

thern men on the subject.

can demonstrate to your satisfaction that they produce really artistic goods in Japan. We have a dinner set you ought to see, and which, if it does not eventually grace the table of one of our Pittsburg millionaires, ough to find a resting place in some public exhibition. We open on Monday, and you can then judge for yourselves.

FRENCH KENDRICK & Co., The China Store, opposite City Hall,

LEND ME YOUR EARS.

Senator Blackburn in the Heroic Role of Marc Antony, While

CHANDLER PLAYS THE POPULACE.

The Tragedy of Julius Cæsar Winds Up

With the Laughable COMEDY OF MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

The Kentuckian's Bravery Questioned, and a Duel is Not Expected.

Wesleyan faculty to investigate the recent dynamite explosions, have after a hard day's work succeeded in getting at the bottom facts. The hearing was secret and each member of the freshman class was called in and subjected to a severe examination. It is learned that two of the men confessed, implicating six or eight others. The faculty refuses so give out any information.

From other sources it is learned that the men who confessed are W. H. Hall and Robert F. Smith. The names of the others are H. S. Rooksby, Nelson C. Hubbard, C. H. Pierse, W. M. Douglas, R. M. Grant, F. J. Lamblyn and H. P. Queal. It seems that the party had planned to usher in Washington's Birthday by firing a salute with acannon, and afterward to return to the college ground and throw the bombs into the entries of the various dormitories. One bomb was Senators Blackburn and Chandler are not friends any more. The latter gentleman obected to his ears being used as handles by which his head could be bumped against the wall by his fellow Senator. What makes the offense greater in Senator Chandler's opinion is that he gave no excuse for the assault beyond calling his honorable friend "Kentucky slave driver," which, as every one knows, is perfectly parliamentary and Pickwickian. Nevertheless, a duel is not

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, February 23 .- There is a remarkable disagreement to-day among eyewitnesses of the ruction last evening between Senators Blackburn and Chandler as to whether the former really did take hold of one ear of the latter, and swing him around by that member for half a minute or so just to punctuate the Kentucky epithets ne was hurling at him. The basis of the sensational story was

quietly given out to a few Democratic newspapermen by Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, who is yet somewhat fresh in the Senate and therefore not imbued with that reverence for Senatorial dignity that would prevent him from transmitting a good news-paper story to correspondents of his own political faith. Senator Faulkner declares that he did not give out the story as it appears here and there in the newspapers. There was a wordy encounter. There were bad names called. Chandler told Blackbad names called. Chandler told Black-burn that no slavedriver could bulldoze him and then Blackburn rushed at the Senator from New Hampshire and proceeded to ex-haust the entire vocabulary of vicious epithets upon him. TOOK HIM BY THE HANDLES.

The mooted question is whether Black-burn really did take hold of Chaudler's ear. burn really did take hold of Chaudler's ear.

Mr. Chandler's ears are decidedly conspic
uous, and it is possible that they offered an
irresistible hold for the brawny Kentucian's hand just for a moment. But if so,
there is no sign of the grip to-day, and if
either of Chandler's ears were touched it
must have been with a hand as tender as a
mather's mother's.

It was amusing to everybody but Chand-ler to note the curious glances that were cast toward that gentleman's ears by all who cast toward that gentleman's ears by all who passed him, but most especially by the inquisitive page boys all of whom apparently had read the account of the affair as it was published in a morning paper. Notwithstanding the freedom of these ears from scratches or contusions there are reasons for the belief that one of them was for a brief noment in the grasp of the "Kentucky slave driver. All day to-day Senator Faulkner busied

All day to-day Senator Faulkner busied himself among the Senators who were present in the room of the Committee on Indian Affairs where the row occurred, all on account of a resusal of Chandler to give Blackburn names of persons on whose evidence a report containing a severe criticism of the Interior Department was forwarded. He held long and earnest but truitless conversations with Chandler and his colleague, Senator Blair who some time senators. senator Blair, who some time ago almost dared Blackburn to meet him on the histori-cal field of Bladensburg. That there was something more serious than a mere war of words is pretty evident from the serious movements of the parties most interested.

BLACKBURN'S BRAVERY. Whatever the truth may be, the incident has served to recall all of the old stories in regard to lack of bravery Senator Blackburn has exhibited at various times in his career. Kentuckians who are in the city do not point with pride to his record in this re-spect, but are rather inclined to assert that it was in keeping with his prowess that he would attack a little mite of a man like Chandler. In the opinion of these Kentuckians the long-range battle recently in-dulged in between Blackburn and Judge Rucker, of Colorado, ended uniavorably to Blackburn. A similar discussion between him and General Burbridge, of Kentucky, a few years ago, arising out of the charges made against the Blackburn family of having attempted to sow the seeds of the plague in large cities of the North during the war, concluded with a complete backdown on

the part of Blackburn. "Blackburn has had any number of oportunities to fight," said a citizen of Louis ville to the correspondent of THE DIS-PATCH this afternoon, "and somehow he has crawled out of all of them without a meeting on the field of honor. I don't think you will find a Kentuckian who will say that Joe will fight. Years ago Ed Marshall, a cousin of the famous Tom Marshall, of our State, and quite his equal in eloquence, en gaged in a campaign against Blackburn nd lampooned him in the most unmercifu and insulting manner.

JOE WON'T FIGHT.

In one of his speeches he gave an elaborate dissertation on the destructive properties of the jaw of the ass, citing, of course, the noted instance from the Scriptures, as well as from other ancient history, and drew the conclusion that the efficient qualities of this veapon explained why his opponent never dared to employ any other. About that time the greenback fallacy was abroad, and Blackburn went at great length into the question of finance on the stump. Marshall, in referring to this, said that Blackburn's speeches on finance put him in mind of a swan swimming on the bosom of a fathom-less lake. He floated along gracefully and stately, drawing about two inches of water, wholly unconscious of the immeasureable depths beneath him. Another of the opponents of Blackburn at another time nents of Biackourh at another time was a noted and eloquent attorney named Owens. He was quite the equal of Marshall, and perfectly fearless. He said everything he could devise to provoke Blackburn, simply to test his courage, but Joe took it all with-out a protest which could be made a ground for a challenge. Oh, we all know that Joe will not fight, and if Chandler wants to get the best of him all he has to do is to send him a challenge. You can depend on it, Joe would get out of it in some way without Blackburn was only visible on the floor

The report handed down by the same Returning Board, for Allegheny, is as follows:

Select Councils (one to each ward consecutively)—Arthur Kennedy, H. C. Lowe, E. Werthelmer, William M. Kennedy, J. H. Lindsey, R. H. Gilleford, C. H. Muchibronner, George Schad, M. Harman, Fred, Eurich, John R. Hendricks, Morris Einstein, John P. Ober. COMMON COUNCIL—First, John T. McAuley, Charles W. Neeb, W. J. Patton, H. G. Watson; Second. W. A. Cruikshank, W. J. McDonald, Frank Curry, T. A. Parke, Simon Drumm, James Hunter, John McKirby, James A. Beil, H. H. Buente; Third, William Swindell, J. G. Ebbert, T. C. Harbison, B. F. Rynd, R. S. Thompson, T. Strupke, Sr., C. W. Simon, H. Stockman; Fourth, William Bader, J. W. Stacey, N. H. Stauffer, P. Walter, Jr., John Vogler, H. C. Robinson, G. A. Koebler; Figh, Adam Ammon, G. I. Rudolph, C. W. Dahlmyer, C. W. Lightheld, J. R. Wolf; Sixth, J. M. McGeary, C. Steffen, Jr., E. A. Knox, William Thomas, F. Stemmler, L. Prasher; Seventh, G. J. Schondlemyer, F. L. Ober; Eighth, A. C. Groetzmyer, A. W. Jackson; Ninth, D. L. Graham, H. Smith; Tenth, A. Hunter, C. Detzel; Eleventh, R. Millard, J. R. Stavton; Twelfth, J. B. Smith, J. Kalser; Thirteenth, C. Ruppert, George J. Lappey. School Directors (in consecutive pairs)—A. J. Gibson and W. P. Hunter; W. A. Ford and T. McMullen; George Lysle, Jr., and H. Albrecht; H. Kennedy and G. M. Shillito; John Krepps and T. R. Herd; J. H. Cochran and W. Venning; H. Lenz and William Zoller; H. W. Minnemyer and S. Dewald; Oscar Lindsey and W. W. Davis, F. McComb and L. C. Wynkoop; O. B. Nixon and E. S. Day; Wm. H. Wagner and Theo. Myler; J. Carleton and P. J. Kunkle, Assessors—E. Johnson, C. W. Smith, J. J. Griffin, Charles Tunora, P. Newhart, W. C. Rea, J. J. Knoellinger.

Constables—D. Holmes, P. W., Rynd, J. Z. Brown, Edward Powell, C. R. Wilson, D. S. McKnight, J. F. Zimmerman, George Cheatham, Bartley Marree, John Wockley, John Merriman, Robert Hughey, F. Reisman.

Eleventh ward—Alderman, Jacob Bupp. of the Senate for a few minutes this morn-ing, and could not be found again during the day. It is stated this evening that all attempts to patch up a peace between the belligerents have failed. Of course they will not fight. They will merely not speak as they pass.

RAILROAD REORGANIZATION. New Man to Take Gould's Place in

Missouri Pacific.

CHICAGO, February 23.—It leaked out to-day that W. H. Newman, Third Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, has tendered his resignation to take effect April I. No reason is given for Mr. Newman's retirement, but when considered in connection with the resignation of Second Vice President A. L. Hopkins and the changes that are promised in the Board of Directors, it seems to lend color to the rumor that a complete reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Company is about to occur, it has recently been reported that S. H. Clark, Vice President and General Manager, would retire from the service of the company very soon, but this is now believed to be a mistake. On the contrary, those who profess to know something of the relations existing between Mr. Clark and Jay Gould venture the opinion that the former will be made President of the company. Gould retiring. It is understood that Mr. Newman, on his retirement from the Missouri Pacific, intends to abandon the railroad business permanently. CHICAGO, February 23.—It leaked out to-day

COLLEGE ANABCHISTS.

Wesleyan faculty to investigate the rece

of the various dormitories. One bomb was given to Rooksby to explode in Observatory

given to Rooksby to explode in Observatory Hall, another to Smith to explode in North College, while a third was sent to Hubbard, the man injured.

It seems that Hubbard, wishing to back out of the scheme, invited several upperclass men to spend the evening with him, and that after they left his room a bomb was handed to him, with instructions to explode it when he heard the reports of the others. It is supposed that he became excited, and in some way the bomb exploded in his hand before he could throw it.

President Van Vleck has conferred with

President Van Vleck has conferred with

States Attorney Elmer with reference to a

criminal prosecution of everyone implicated in the affair. Should Hubbard's injuries

prove fatal it will undoubtedly be avery serious matter for the young rioters. It was also developed that the dynamite was ob-tained in New York City from the father of

one of the young men implicated. It was sent to Middletown by express, three of them being used and three others hid for

PITTSBURG'S DULY ELECT.

Full List of Select Councilmen, Schoo

Directors, Assessors and Constable

As a result of the Returning Board's fin-

shed labors yesterday, the following named

gentlemen were declared duly elected from the 36 wards of this city, named in consecu-

In the Twenty-fourth ward the countaffor

publican candidates were elected, but as the

callots did not specify which were to be the

long and short term directors so that the

count will change the thing very consider

ably, and the Democralic candidates be de-clared elected. The candidates in the ward

were: John Murphy, Sylvester Daily, Sr. Martin Scher, Hugh McCollough, H. Cole

man and Thomas Phelson. The votes will

ALLEGHENY'S CHOSEN ONES.

A Full List of Those Who Will Act for the

Northside People.

turning Board, for Allegheny, is as follows:

WARRANTS FOR IVES AND STAYNER,

Orders Issued for Their Arrest While They

Are Confined in Jail.

Byrnes this morning received a warrant signed by Recorder Smythe for the arrest of Henry S. Ives and George H. Stayner on an indictment for grand largeny in the first

degree found by the grand jury.

The Inspector detailed Detective Von
Gerichten to serve the warrant on the
Warden of Ludlow Street Jail as the de-

tainer, with instructions that if the million-aire defendants should be able at any time

to secure bail in the civil suits on which

they are now held, they are to be turned

over to Inspector Byrnes.

NEW YORK, February 23.-Inspector

The report handed down by the same Re-

he conuted to-morrow.

school directors showed that the three Re-

Chosen-Allegheny's Quota Also.

future use.

tive order:

The Remb Threewing Investigated by the Wesleyan Faculty-The Parties Impli-By Confederates for His Attack Upon cased hay Be Arrested-Two General W. T. Sherman.

NEW HAVEN, February 23.—President Van Vleck, with Profs. Wilson, Crawford

A NATIONAL CONFEDERATES' HOME and Conn, the committee appointed by the

ROSSER IS ROASTED

For Veterans of the Lost Cause to

Established at Austin. AN APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY FOR AID

Being Responded to by the Soldiers of Both North and South.

At a meeting of New York citizens to aid the National Confederate Soldiers' Home at Austin, Tex., General Rosser received a pretty severe roasting for his remarks on General W. T. Sherman at a recent banquet in Baltimore. Rosser was declared to be no gentleman, and his courage was impugned. The people of the country, regardless of sections, are asked to contribute to the home for the victims of the "Lost Cause."

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, February 23 .- The New York Citizens' Committee to aid the National Confederate Soldiers' Home at Austin, Tex., met again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night. Letters were read from Carl Schurz, General Roger A. Pryor and General Sherman. It was moved that subscription lists be placed in proper hands, and General Jardine moved that the newspapers of this city be asked to take hold of the matter, receive contributions, and print lists of contributors, as many

and print lists of contributors, as many who could not afford to give large amounts could and would give in that way. He also suggested urgent appeals to the churches and theaters.

Colonel Tom Ochiltree expressed disapprobation of the remarks which General Rosser made concerning General W. T. Sherman on Friday night at a Confederate soldiers' hanquet at Baltimore. oldiers' banquet at Baltimore.

Major Stewart spoke sarcastically about

Rosser's remark that a Southern gentleman was good to whip a Yankee any day. Major Stewart said he had good rea-sons to doubt the truth of the assertion, and did not think Rosser ever had much reason to know whether a Confederate could whip Yankee or not. EASILY CAPTURED.

Secretary Downing mentioned that he happened to know that Rosser was taken prisoner by a single Union soldier during the war. There were some men in the South who were more wind than fight, and displayed themselves on every occasion; the wine, he said, was probably bad, or he had too much of it. too much of it. Colonel Matthew Clark, of Virginia, who Navy of the Confederate States in the South, which gave the banquet, said that had he been there he would have denounced

the language of Rosser, and he did not doubt that the 300 ex-Confederates there assembled hung their heads with shame as their guest uttered such sentiment.

Major Stewart said that he had very much wanted an invitation to be present at the Southern Society banquet, and had asked for one as representative of the cause of the home, but had not received it, and that since he had been in the North he had had more Union soldiers extend the hand of fellowship and help him than he had Confederates. He also said that if the Southern Society could get along without him that he was mighty certain that he could get along without them, and he did not care who knew it.

AN APPEAL FOR AID. The following appeal was issued:

gentlemen were declared duly elected from the 36 wards of this city, named in consecutive order:

Select Council—Messrs. M. Cavanaugh, Jas. Getty, John Dovle, George H. Treusch, John O'Neil, James L. Williams, George Wilson, John S. Lambie, T. M. Brophy, R. J. Haslett, H. P. Ford, Thomas E. Perry, T. H. Miller, J. M. Anderson, J. H. Gillespie, R. R. Warren, William C. McKinley, M. C. Dwyer, S. D. Warmcastle, A. F. Keatting, James Fitzsmmons, T. A. Gillespie, C. Evans, E. H. Mathews, H. Rohrkaste, Daniel Braun, D. P. Evans, George N. Monroe, John Berry, J. P. McCod, W. W. Nesbut, John Paul, John Murphy, John Collins, A. C. Robertson, Evan Jones.

School Directors (consecutively in pairs and trios except where singly stated between semicolons)—John J. Maloney and Bernard McGinnis, R. J. Hemingray and S. M. Benham, G. Diehl and Theo. Havekotte, C. S. Shaw and J. C. Burger, P. Barrett, T. Crowley and D. J. McLaughlin (short term), David Sitzler and Hugh Adams, H. G. Miller and Theodore Doerfinger, George Booth and T. R. Roach; Peter P. Seibert: Charles Dugan and John Cooney, J. H. Voskamp, D. J. Evans and J. F. Slagie; J. J. Green; J. N. McMillan and S. B. Waughter, Wi liam Holmes and William McEiroy, Dr. J. J. McGrew and L. O. Frazier, H. M. Myers, George W. Given (long term) and Charles Stewart (short term), George Garrison, Charles North, D. Hoolthan, John Kummer, B. H. Peabody, A. A. Gettys, C. S. Gray, Thomas D. Davis, Joseph A. Tisen, A. H. Edwards (long term) and E. J. McLaughlin (short term); Casper Hasley (long term), F. B. Laughlin and Charles Bradley (short term), James Berry and W. H. Craig, C. Sode and C. H. Stolenbach, F. Eglesdorf and C. B. Dietz, A. Wallace and C. F. Spinneweber, W. E. Hamilton; Charles James Madden, John Collins (long term) and M. M. Gariand O. S. Hershman and Wm. Boehmer, John Smith, P. W. Jovee (long term), John Collins (long term) and John Shaughnessy and A. Rechter (short term); James Madden, John Collins (long term) and John Shaughnessy and A. Rechter (short term), James Meden To the Public:

For over two years the John B. Hood Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Austin, Tex., with the help of the citizens of that State, have maintained a home in that city for the destitute and disabled veterans of the "Lost Cause." The home consists of an old frame house and a tent with 18 acres Mauus, Andrew Marshall, Geo. Wilson, George Horn, Andrew Wilson, H. Smith, Owen Keilher, David Walker, William Sprague, J. A. McMinn, Randall Morton, John Grant, James Austin, Henry Fisher, D. Baldwin, Michael Rodgers, J. E. Flynn, Fred. Figer, George W. Silk, Joseph G. Hoag, Andrew Engle, S. Golden, James Craddock, William Bond, N. Ballentine, Constables—Peter Carr, Charles E. Porter, John J. Sweeney, P. McInerney, J. B. Carney, P. J. Clare, Nathan Gibbons, P. M. Connelly, Robert McLaughlin, William Maneese, John Cramer, Michael Rohe, John G. Jones, Thomas Packer, S. T. Bowden, M. H. England, John Rodgers, John Borland, Wm. Suter, H. B. Stilley, Wm. J. Ambre, J. E. Hickey, Alex, Wier, Richard Butler, H. H. Weeden, T. H. Martin, Jas. Sheran, Lindsay Davis, T. M. King, Alfred Ter y, Chas. Pirof, Michael Connelly, H. Buente, A. Fees Cause." The home consists of an old frame house and a tent, with 18 acres of land. The people of Terras have contributed over \$18,000 to buy and maintain the home, and are still contributing. The need is great. Many applications for admission are on file, but cannot be considered, as the home is full. Money is needed to erect buildings and to provide means to provide for the old crippled soldiers who are obliged to seek shelter there. The camp now calls on the North for assistance. That noble body of Union vesterans, the John A. Andrew Post 15. G. A. R., of Boston, first responded by calling on the people of that city for funds to help their late adversaries, but now friends and fellow citizens, in the performance of a sacred duty in caring for their destitute and disabled comrades. Boston responded liberally. Her noble women have organized a permanent society, and are at work making bedding and clothing and raising money for these poor old cripples of the dead Confederacy. New York, ever forward in works of patriotism and charity, must do her share. We call upon our patriotic men and noble women for aid, confident that the response will be such that it will swell the wave of patriotism now sweeping over the land that shall make this a Union of hearts as of States judges ordered the ballot boxes to be brought in, and they will be opened and the votes counted. It is thought that this of patriotism now sweeping over the land that shall make this a Union of hearts as of States.

A NEW ERA. General Grant said, just before his death: "I feel that we are on the eve of a new era, when there is to be great harmony between the Fed eral and Confederate."

General Sherman said but a few days ago, "Any means that will relieve the wants of the Confederate soldier made prematurely old by the vicasetades of a war he could not prevent, meets my symmathy and I wish you success." Gen. Franz Ziegel says: "I am sincerely in accordance with such steps as may be taken for the maintenance of the National Confeder-ate Soldiers' Home and will do my part to-

ate Soldiers' Home and will do my part towards it."

"Contributions may be sent to Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Grand Central depot, New
York."

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou
shalt find it after many days."

Henry A. Barnum, Chairman; Chauncey M.
Depew, Treasurer; Oliver Downing, Secretary;
Edward Jardine, M. T. MacMahone, Roger
A. Pryor, John A. Cockrell, Charles A.
Dana, John R. Paxton, William McEntee,
J. Armory Knox, J. C. Calhoun, Peter E.
Bohene, Hugh J. Grant, John H. Inman, Theodore Feldstein, J. H. Decosta, S. Calhoun Smith, E. B. Loring, A. M. Davies,
John W. Jacobus, Eugene L. Levy, E.
W. Baylor, Walter L. McCorkle, Mathew
Clark, George L. Kilmer, J. Armstrong, Fred
D. Grant, Frederick S. Gibbs, H. C. Fairman,
James B. Mix, Andrew J. Packard, David T.
Wright, J. K. Overton, C. C. Ketchum, Lovel
Purdy, James Frazer, John A. Wyeth, Citizens
Committee.

From the Philadelphia Record.)

The proposition to give more artistic value to our coinage is well enough; but what could be more artistic than the precision with which the great American nickel fits the readily re-



sylvania, West Vir ginia and Ohio, fair:

PITTSBURG, February 28, 1880.